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**BULLETIN OF FUNDAMENTAL
AND CLINIC MEDICINE**

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ТИББИЁТ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ**

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КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ МЕДИЦИНА**

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19 НА ЗЛОУПОТРЕБЛЕНИЕ АЛКОГОЛЕМ У БОЛЬНЫХ АЛКОГОЛИЗМОМ

Тураев Б.Т.

Резюме. Введение. Целью исследования является изучение клинико-психопатологических особенностей влияния социальных факторов на лиц с проблемой употребления алкогольной продукции во время пандемии Covid-19. Материал и методы исследования: исследование проводилось во время пандемии covid-19 на основе данных анамнеза 140 участников в течение 2020-2022 годов на базе больницы и диспансера Самаркандского областного филиала Республиканского специализированного научно-практического медицинского центра наркологии. Экзаменаторы были разделены на две группы. В основную группу (КХТ-10) F10.2 были отобраны 80 пациентов парaf, проходящих лечение с диагнозом алкоголизм 2 стадии. Результаты. Во время пандемии Covid-19 потребление алкоголя часто рассматривалось людьми как стратегия борьбы со стрессом. Экономические кризисы и увеличение потребления алкоголя в карантине связаны с симптомами тревоги, депрессии и стрессовых расстройств. Во время пандемии Covid-19 потребление алкоголя проверялось на зависимость от возраста, пола, национальности, трудовой деятельности, семейных условий и многих других влияющих факторов.

Ключевые слова: Covid-19, алкоголизм, медико-социальные факторы, потребление алкоголя, стресс, тревога и депрессия.

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CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH VIRAL PNEUMONIA COVID-19

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COVID-19 ВИРУСЛИ ПНЕВМОНИЯ БИЛАН ОҒРИГАН БЕМОРЛАРДА РУҲИЙ БУЗИЛИШЛАРНИНГ КЛИНИК ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ

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КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПСИХИЧЕСКИХ РАССТРОЙСТВ У БОЛЬНЫХ С ВИРУСНОЙ ПНЕВМОНИЕЙ COVID-19

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Резюме. Янги коронавирус инфекциясининг (COVID-19) тарқалиши бутун сайёрамиз аҳолисининг кўпчилигининг кундалик ҳаётида сезиларли ўзгаришларга олиб келди. COVID-19 вирусли пневмониядаги руҳий касалликлар тез-тез кузатилади ва улар билан боғлиқ ҳолда реактив руҳий касалликлар сифатида ишлайди. касаллик тажрибаси билан. Бутун дунёдаги психиатрлар COVID-19 руҳий касалликларни ўрганиш билан банд.

Калит сўзлар: Янги коронавирус инфекцияси, руҳий касалликлар, коронавирус инфекциясида руҳий касалликларнинг ривожланиш механизми.

Abstract. The spread of the new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) has led to significant changes in the daily lives of most of the population of the entire planet. Mental disorders in viral pneumonia covid-19 are observed frequently and act as reactive mental disorders in connection with the experience of the disease. Psychiatrists around the world are busy studying the mental disorders of Covid-19.

Key words: new coronavirus infection, mental disorders, mechanisms of development of mental disorders in new coronavirus infection.

The spread of a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) has led to significant changes in the daily life of most of the population of the entire planet [4, 12]. The pandemic was a psychological stressor that affected all aspects of the social and economic sphere. In the world scientific literature, there is an increase in general tension, anxiety and depressive moods, both among people who have become ill with a new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) and their relatives [5], and among people who have this disease. The problem touched only indirectly [9] by forced self-isolation. In the works of Chinese researchers, it is noted that post-traumatic stress disorder occurred in 96.2% of patients with COVID-19. The prevalence of depressive experiences was higher in those who had just recovered from a new coronavirus infection (29.2%) compared to quarantine participants (9.8%) [19]. In other studies, it was noted that for different age categories of citizens, the consequences had their own characteristic features [9]. In young people, according to foreign sources, there was an increase in alcohol and drug abuse [7]. Among the elderly population, for whom social isolation is a serious problem even in everyday life, the frequency of exacerbations of cardiovascular, autoimmune, neurocognitive and mental diseases has increased [4].

Mental disorders in viral pneumonia covid-19 are often observed and act as reactive personality formations in connection with the experience of the disease, neurosis-like disorders due to somatic factors, abnormal (psychopathic) personality development.

According to the mechanism of occurrence, they belong to somatopsychic disorders that develop mainly according to psychological mechanisms, but with a more severe course, development is also added along the biological path. Neurosis-like disorders in viral pneumonia covid-19 manifest themselves in the form of the patient's reactions to an attack or in the features of the subjective experience of the disease.

In their structure, they are close to situational, adequate reactions of the individual to the disease that has arisen. However, in no case do they serve as the basis for the diagnosis of neurosis. These reactions complicate the clinical picture, introducing features of hypochondria, morbid anxiety and fear into it, causing negative attitudes towards treatment and giving rise to distrust of the doctor.

Astenodepressive disorders (low mood with thoughts about the hopelessness of existence, the incurability of the disease) are found in half of all patients. At the same time, patients are silent, thoughtful, complaining about monotonous thoughts about "lost health", an uncertain, bleak future. Such thoughts especially disturb them before falling asleep. Patients continue to perform daily duties, but without the previous activity.

Some patients have hypochondriacal manifestations, they believe that "the lungs are swollen", "do not breathe", they are worried, listening to themselves, they find new, changing sensations, exaggerate the severity of the disease. With a phobic reaction structure, patients experience persistent fear, anxiety, and anxiety. Such a state, as a rule, subsequently completely reduced and was replaced by an even mood with an attitude towards recovery. In cases of deterioration, it could be replaced by a protracted astheno-depressive syndrome. It should be noted that mental disorders with different degrees of severity of covid-19 viral pneumonia are also different:

With a mild form of asthma, neurosis-like disorders are usually erased, as a rule, they appear in the form of mild physical asthenia. With viral pneumonia covid-19 of moderate severity, reactive states occur with neurosis-like disorders, which are diverse and deep. At the height of physical asthenia, shortness of breath, hyperventilation appear. With a light load, there are feelings of weakness, weakness, malaise.

With the progression of the disease, a mixed state occurs (anxious expectation of misfortune, anxiety). There may appear circular mood disorders, overvalued hypochondriacal fears, neurotic expectation of repeated attacks. In severe viral pneumonia covid-19, reactive formations, as a rule, are secondary, while the leading ones are neurosis-like disorders with massive phenomena of physical and mental asthenia, vegetative-vascular disorders. With the improvement of the somatic condition, the symptoms of mental asthenia first disappear, then physical asthenia.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The study of the clinical features of mental disorders in patients with viral pneumonia Covid-19

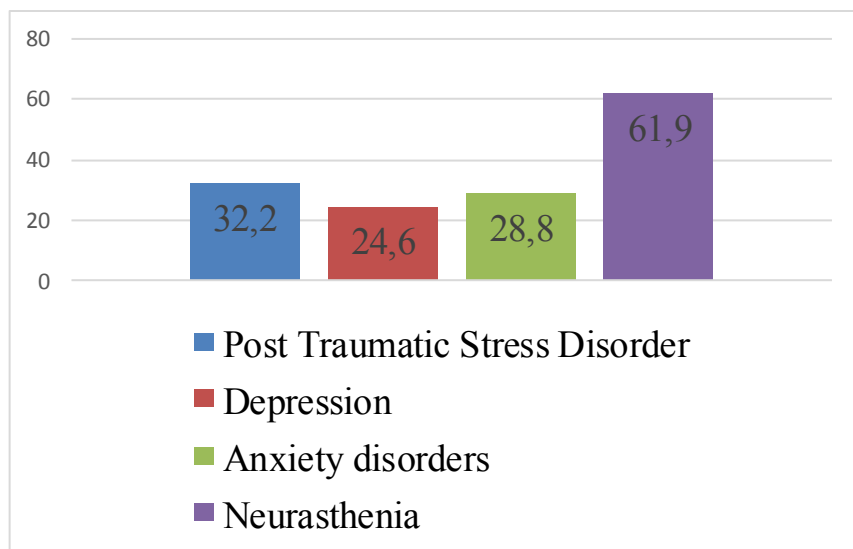
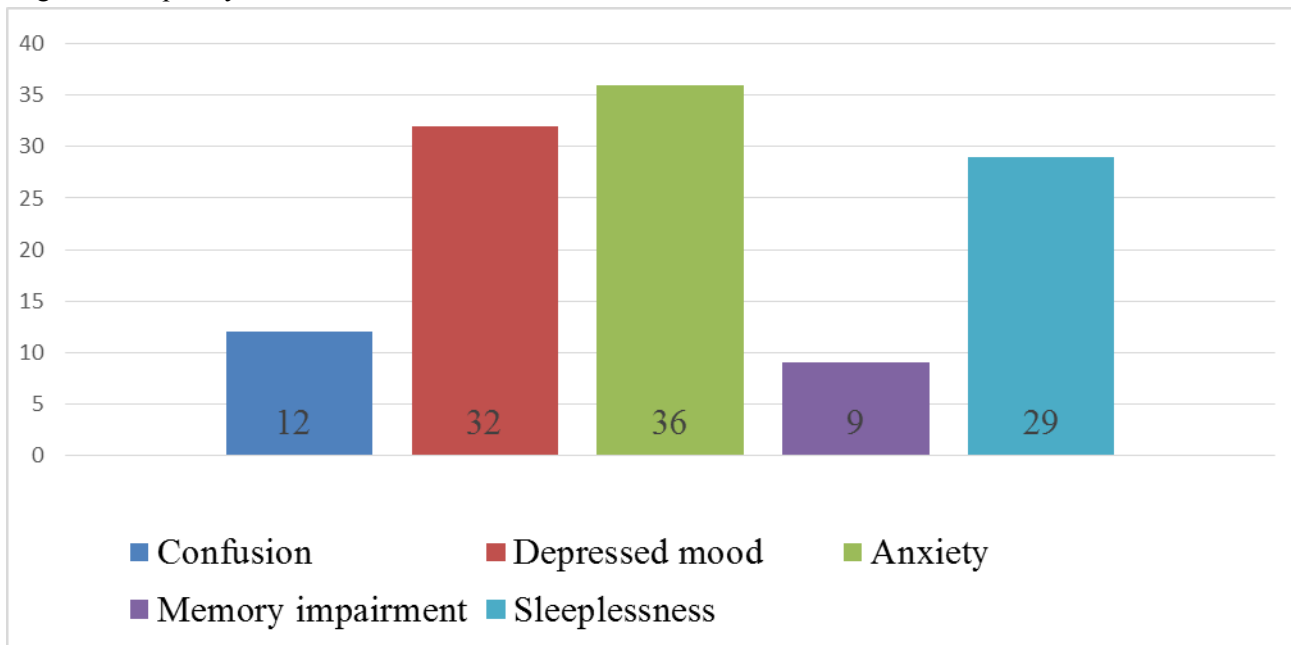
MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS

97 patients with a history of viral pneumonia covid-19 were examined. Of these, 37 women and 60 men. Age from 26 to 59 years.

The research methods included a map of the mental state of the patient, MMSE (mini mental state examination), the Spielberger-Khanin Anxiety Scale, and the Hamilton Depression Scale.

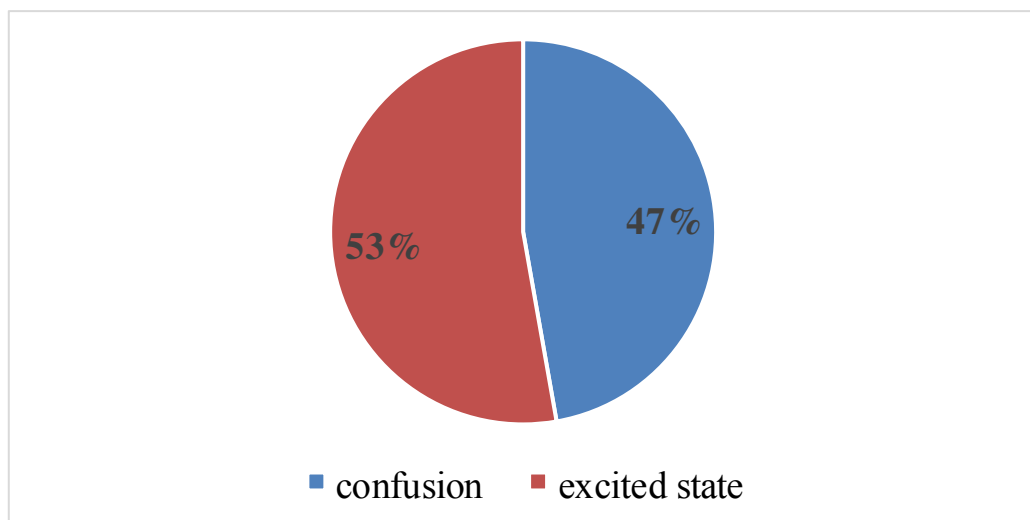
From the anamnestic information and extracts from the case histories, it was established that during the acute period of the disease, common symptoms in patients with covid-19 viral pneumonia included:

After discharge from the hospital, patients often reported depression, insomnia, anxiety, irritability, memory impairment, fatigue, and sleep disturbance. A meta-analysis of studies has shown that in the post-disease stage, the frequency of:



Data from 3 patients with severe COVID-19 indicate the development of delirium, or a mental disorder accompanied by clouding of consciousness, impaired attention, perception, thinking and emotions.

For example, one study found:



Clinical example

Diagnosis: F06. 32. Psychotic depressive disorder in connection with other viral and bacterial neuroinfections.

Patient I., 59 years old. Previously, the psychiatrist was not observed. Military pensioner. He lives together with his wife, takes care of himself independently. He did not take psychotropic drugs. He was hospitalized on the 3rd day from the onset of the disease with a diagnosis of bilateral pneumonia. On CT scan of the lungs damage was 60%. Consulted by a psychotherapist upon admission due to restless behavior. On the 8th day from the onset of the disease, he was consulted again in connection with a request to the attending physician to "let him die." For two days, humidified oxygen is insufflated almost constantly. Against the background of oxygen therapy, SPO2 saturation is 95%.

On examination: motor retardation alternates with anxious tossing. Facial expressions frozen, depressive. Speech is slightly modulated, answers in monosyllables. The mood background is steadily lowered. Thinking orderly, poor. Answers questions in monosyllables, in terms of what is being asked. He asks to let him die quickly. He says, "It's too hard. I've already lived mine. Give me a paper, I'll sign it so that "they didn't do anything to me, they let me die." We passively subjugate, accept the tablet preparations issued by the medical staff. Sleep with disturbed falling asleep, frequent awakenings due to shortness of breath.

CONCLUSION

SARS-CoV-2 can cause delirium in a significant proportion of patients in the acute stage of viral pneumonia. This can raise the possibility of developing depression, anxiety, fatigue, post-traumatic stress disorder, and rarer neuropsychiatric syndromes in the long term.

The number of such studies in patients with COVID-19 is limited, so a more detailed description of possible mental disorders is not yet possible.

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КЛИНИЧЕСКАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПСИХИЧЕСКИХ РАССТРОЙСТВ У БОЛЬНЫХ С ВИРУСНОЙ ПНЕВМОНИЕЙ COVID-19

Умуров Н.А.

Резюме. Распространение новой коронавирусной инфекции (COVID-19) привело к значительным изменениям в повседневной жизни большей части населения всей планеты. Психические расстройства при вирусной пневмонии Covid-19 наблюдаются часто и выступают в виде реактивных психических расстройств в связи с переживанием болезни. Психиатры во всем мире заняты изучением психических расстройств при Covid-19.

Ключевые слова: Новая коронавирусная инфекция, психические расстройства, механизм развития психических расстройств при коронавирусной инфекции.

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